

SELECTED DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial
ENORMOUS FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT IN
COUNTERFEITING AND WASHING OF POSTAL
STAMPS.
New York, June 8. — The Herald contains a
patch dated Washington, June 7, which

Postoffice has been investigating into the affairs of the Government loses one million of dollars a year by the use of counterfeit and re-wrapped stamps. The Government estimates that there are thousands of persons engaged in this nefarious trade, one of which manufacturers alone in the city of New York produces 100,000,000 postage stamps, and another that gathers up the old stamps, which have been used, from waste paper collections and other sources, and sends them to an office stamp which is put on them when they are through the office, under the present postage law. The Government estimates that the first named office, for the manufacture of postage stamps is so simple that one man can make as many stamps as another, and the other without aid of a single person.

To dispose of them he has only to come to the postoffice, where some of the postmasters or clerks, of whom there are more than 10,000 all throughout the country, and the constant stream of persons passing through the mails, will give a receipt for them.

All of them are entrusted with the same duty, and each one be kept upon them, and there is no way of knowing their size, without they are in the hands of the people.

When the stamps are passed the clerks have no time to look at them, and they are passed with the same black stamps. As the letter, with the defaced stamps on them, pass again into the mails, the Government estimates that the entire trade is, to what extent the fraudulent stamps used. The same difficulty or detection is

needed to a less extent than the consular, on account of the greater facilities for selling the stamps in the country. Efforts have been made, both in this country and in England, where the same difficulty encountered, to obtain an indelible impression on the purpose of defacing used stamps, without success; and the inefficiency of our post office system for preventing the operations of the counterfeiters, leaves the main act of forgery to the postage stamps to labor with impotency. It is the opinion of persons well versed in the affairs of the Postoffice Department here, that these three countries have an intimate connection with deficiency of revenue and could, the Postmaster General says,

wise some means to stop them, the Department would soon become self-sustaining. The possible manner of doing it, seems to be to abolish entirely the use of postage stamps, and resort to prepayment by the use of stamped envelopes which should be guarded by water marks, paper, and every other contrivance and improvement in the style of construction of envelopes which the Postmaster General can possibly devise.

New York, June 8.—The military enthusiasm continued to grow stronger in England and the formation of volunteer rifle corps and other regiments progressed with wonderful rapidity, whilst enlistments for the army were as free as when the increased bounty was first offered. The last of June, military orders were issued at all the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and in all the principal towns in Ireland, at a charge of a shilling for any man not exceeding two pounds; two shillings for any man above two and not exceeding five pounds; three shillings for any man above five and not exceeding ten pounds; and four shillings for any man above ten and not exceeding fifteen pounds. The office of Colonel of the United States in Manchester, which has been vacant for two months, has been filled by the appointment of

Mr. Maulay, formerly U. S. Consul at Vienna, reports that a terrific storm of thunder, lightning and hail upon Odessa, Russia, on the night of 30th of April. Between twenty and thirty souls were drowned in places where it was thought the water could never reach. One hundred eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins, nearly all the churches destroyed, and great numbers of roads swept into the valleys.

DISAPPEARANCE IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says: "The intelligence which reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot refrain to repeat it. The discontent and dissatisfaction of the people increase from day to day. It hardly admits of a doubt that there will appear, on the

serious disturbances, if some concessions are made to them. Volunteers have been raised in considerable numbers in various parts of the country, but information has reached me that almost all of them are riff and raff. A bounty of fifty florins is a great temptation to men who are lawless, and there are now very many persons of this unkindly who are in that unpleasant position. The country is full of Russian agents, almost openly carrying their trade. In Galicia only the nobles who listen to the landshauptmann of Russia.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 5.—The Evening News has just published an important telegram from London that an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia.

The Missouri Democrat says the premium sale at the State Tobacco Warehouse place to day. The first premium, for manure, of \$75, was awarded to Mrs. M. C. Wetzel, of Pike county. Second premium, for manure, \$50, was awarded to W. C. Wetzel, of Pike county. Third premium, \$25, was awarded to W. C. Wetzel, of Marion county. The tobacco was sold

By B. H. Lewis & Bros., of Glasgow, Mo., at following extraordinary prices: First pipe tobacco, \$1.02 90 per cwt.; second premium, \$1.01, and third at \$0.90.

The Democrat has also the following advertisement from Leavenworth:

Another express arrived here this evening from Denver City. The news is more favorable at last accounts. The gold receipts at Denver daily increasing. No suffering is reported among returning emigrants.

The Democratic Free State majority in Leavenworth is

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.
[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
BALTIMORE, June 3.—Kossuth had made a speech in London in which he criticized the policy of England, and expressed his confidence in promises of Louis Napoleon.
The following is from the London Herald regarding the battle of Montebello:
The Piedmontese cavalry, after occupying Leggio, had been driven back by the Austrians who followed it into Montebello, where they

A fierce contest took place in the streets of the village, from whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours hard fighting; but at the same time a reinforcement made its appearance in shape of half a battery of artillery and the 98th regiments. The village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in retreat, and would have done still more so for the admirable conduct of their artillery. Casteggio. They stopped their retrograde movement and a battalion of riflemen, noted on

well-gallded hills south of the town, kept galling fire against the French. The infantry alone had about one hundred men *à la combat* at Casteggio, by the murderous bayonets of the Tyrolean Jagers. The rest of the Austrians developed themselves in folds on the left, defying several very gallant attempts of the Sardinians to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to obtain possession of the village but they were repulsed and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them; and it would have been all up with the division had not the 53d regiment and the battalions of the 1st and 2d divisions of the

The Austrians retired in perfect order, but the prisoners remained in the victors' hands. Most of them had been greatly surprised, and not a few were relieved at finding no fresh troops were sent against them. They retired behind the Po, and then along as far as Stradella, and then crossing the river to the northern bank of the river. The river

Placenza is now, therefore, open to the French unless there be an Austrian force at Ouello. Giovanni, a fact which is not yet clear.

At the beginning of the action the Austrians had a decided numerical advantage, but a close advantage of numbers was wholly lost to the side of the French. Our bulletins tell that the loss is only about 500 killed and wounded, but I believe this is much below the mark; the number said to have been lost by Austria, 2,600 is above it.

HORRIBLE POISONING CASE.

New York, June 3.—A horrible poisoning

has just come to light at Montague, Sussex, N. J. A doctor named Wickham induced a man named Cole to have his wife's life insured, and as she was to be confined in a short time they arranged that she should be poisoned during her sickness, and that the insurance money should be divided between them. Dr. Wickham, however, chanced not to be present when she was confined, and another physician was called, who left the mother and child doing well about a week. Wickham called, and took care to administer something to the woman, who in twenty minutes afterwards. After she had been buried it transpired through the investigation

MURPHY OVERWORKED.—The Boston Transcript says:

